



CITY OF CHICHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE STATE OF

PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF CHICHESTER

For the year 1949

BY

H. MICHAEL AYRES

Medical Officer of Health

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Members of the City Council at 31st December, 1949

Alderman T. J. EASTLAND, J.P. (*Mayor*)

Councillor H. U. B. BURDEN (*Deputy Mayor*)

Alderman J. R. HOBBS, J.P.

„ C. C. ALLEN

„ W. H. G. NAPPER

„ C. D. HERNIMAN, J.P.

Councillor MRS. A. F. EASTLAND

„ MISS J. M. YOUNGHUSBAND

„ S. A. INGREY

„ G. A. R. PURCHASE

„ F. E. WORLEY

„ A. T. HUMPHRY

„ L. E. EVERSLED MARTIN

„ R. I. HENTY

„ THE REV. GODFREY WELLS

„ C. J. NEWELL

„ MISS V. L. THOMAS

„ E. W. TOZER

„ A. A. GRENDER

„ G. J. WELCH

„ D. H. T. M. ROBERTSON-RITCHIE

„ W. BROOKES

„ J. P. WHITEHEAD

Public Health Committee at 31st December, 1949

Alderman T. J. EASTLAND (*Mayor*)

Councillor MRS. A. F. EASTLAND (*Chairman*)

Councillor H. U. B. BURDEN (*Deputy Mayor*)

„ MISS J. M. YOUNGHUSBAND

„ F. E. WORLEY

„ L. E. EVERSLED MARTIN

„ R. I. HENTY

„ THE REV. GODFREY WELLS

„ MISS V. L. THOMAS

„ D. H. T. M. ROBERTSON-RITCHIE

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE CITY

Officers

Other Appointments and Duties

L. MICHAEL AYRES

(Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.), Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Camb. Univ.), . Diploma in Public Health (Camb. Univ.).)
Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant, County Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex County Council ;
 Medical Officer of Health, Bognor Regis Urban District ;
 Medical Superintendent, Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital.

C. WARD

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector, and Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.)
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Housing Inspector ;
 Inspector under Rats and Mice Destruction Act ;
 Inspector under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations.

P. R. MORRIS

Chief Clerk.

S. SNOWDON

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector, and Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.)
Additional Sanitary Inspector.

W. H. J. OSMAN

Shops Inspector (Part-time).

CLERICAL STAFF.

Senior Clerk—Housing :

MISS F. M. WALMSLEY

Assistant Clerks :

L. J. MARVIN

MISS M. BAILEY

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
NORTH STREET,
CHICHESTER.

July, 1950

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
COMMITTEE.**

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my eighth Annual Report, namely that for the year 1949 on the health of the City of Chichester.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health (Circular 2/50) which has requested that certain duties should be specifically reported upon.

I am pleased to be able to record that a very high standard has once again been attained, but it must be borne in mind however, when considering statistics in respect of a City such as Chichester, with a relatively small population, that a slight variation in the numbers of births, deaths, etc., will tend to be reflected disproportionately in the rates per thousand population.

1. BIRTHS AND BIRTHRATE.

It will be noted that there has been a decrease in the number of births from 329 in 1948, to 301 in 1949, the respective rates per thousand of the population being 18.38 and 16.75.

This reduction however, is in common with the decrease nationally, the birthrate for England and Wales being 17.9 for 1948 and 16.7 for 1949.

It will be observed that the City birthrate for 1949 is the same as the national birthrate.

In spite of the decrease in the number of births there was a natural increase in the population of 89, i.e., the difference between births and deaths (301 births minus 212 deaths).

The number of illegitimate births for 1949 was 9 as compared with 10 for 1948.

2. DEATHS AND DEATHRATE.

The deaths in the year 1949 (212), showed an increase over the number of deaths in the previous year (188), the rates per thousand of the population for these two years being 11.8 and 10.5 respectively.

The Registrar General has this year supplied an Area Comparability Factor in order that a more accurate comparison can be made with the death rates of other local authority areas (a note on the Comparability Factor can be found later in the report under "Deaths"). The death rate of the City when adjusted by the Comparability Factor is reduced to 10.8 which is lower than the national death rate 11.7.

(a) Death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis for the year 1949 was 4 as compared with 7 for the year 1948. The resultant rates per thousand of the population were 0.22 and 0.39 respectively.

The comparative rate for England and Wales for 1949 was 0.45.

(b) Maternal Mortality.

There was one Maternal death in the City during 1949 and the resultant rate per thousand live and still births was 3.26.

(c) Infant Mortality Rate.

There were 7 deaths of infants under one year of age during 1949 as compared with 3 during the previous year and the respective rates per thousand live births are 23.26 and 9.12.

The rate of 23.26, even though it is higher than the previous year, is lower than the rate for England and Wales 32.

I would like to mention that the figure for England and Wales for 1949 was an improvement on the previous year (34). This is the lowest figure ever recorded, and in fact there has been a steady decline in the number of deaths of infants under one year of age over the past 9 years.

(d) Cancer Death Rate.

The number of deaths from Cancer in the City during 1949 was 37, a slight increase over the number for 1948 which was 33, the rate per thousand being 2.06 and 1.84 respectively.

3. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

194 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year 1949 compared with 261 for 1948. This is an exceptionally low figure and it is interesting to note that measles accounted for 141 notifications or over 72% of all notifications received.

Your attention is drawn to the fact that cases of Infectious Disease, (other than Tuberculosis) occurring at Institutions in the City, whether or not the patients are normally resident in the City, are notified to the City Council and that of the 194 notifications received, 20 related to non-residents of the City, admitted to such institutions.

It will be noted from Ward analysis shown later in the body of the report that the cases notified were spread evenly over the three wards.

4. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Statistics relating to Diphtheria Immunisation are given on a subsequent page.

For the second successive year there were no cases of Diphtheria notified. This again shows the importance and value of diphtheria immunisation in support of which a campaign has been conducted locally and nationally for a number of years.

It is estimated that 52.5% of the children in the City under the age of 5 years and 79.7% of the children between 5 and 15 years have been artificially immunised.

5. HOUSING.

The City Council continued their efforts to relieve the housing shortage and 137 new houses were completed during the year 1949. This now makes a total of 381 houses and 50 temporary bungalows completed in the post war period.

The comparative tables which have been received by you from time to time definitely show that the City Housing Programme compares most favourably with other areas in the County, and in fact, at the end of 1949 the City's position, based on the number of permanent and temporary Council houses built per 1,000 of the population, was second out of fourteen authorities in West Sussex.

However, even with this fine achievement, attention must be drawn to the fact that the number of families still without homes of their own, remains approximately the same as last year because of additional applications, thus indicating that more houses are still necessary.

6. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Details will be found in the latter part of the Report which show the great efforts were made during the year to improve the conditions under which foodstuffs are handled. The work has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector Mr. T. C. Ward with the assistance of Mr. J. Snowdon, the Additional Sanitary Inspector.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that the Food Traders generally were very co-operative and willing to improve their premises.

7. RODENT CONTROL.

Very satisfactory results were obtained during the year under review and details of the work can be found later in the report.

The work has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. T. C. Ward the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The scheme whereby "free" treatments are carried out at private dwellings has been continued and it is felt that it meets a very real need and is appreciated.

8. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the City has again maintained a very high standard and I would like to express my indebtedness to Mr. A. N. Burgess, the City Water Engineer and Manager, for his unstinted co-operation.

A detailed report on the City's water supply, in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health and as furnished by Mr. Burgess, can be found at the commencement of Section 6 of the report.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the unstinted interest taken in the health of the City by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and by the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Council.

I would also thank Mr. T. C. Ward, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his assistants for the large amount of good work carried out by them, also to the Chief Clerk, Mr. P. R. Morris, and other members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I am indebted to the Town Clerk and the Chief Officers of the other Departments for their close co-operation and assistance, also to the local doctors and the general public for their willing co-operation.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. AYRES,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I

GENERAL ANI

1912—

Year	Popu- lation	Births		Deaths		Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Crude Death Rate†	No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1912	12960	227	17.46	243	18.74	—16	15	64.93	11	0.8
1913	13030	228	17.50	261	20.03	—33	13	57.01	24	1.8
1914	13110	227	17.31	260	19.83	—33	12	52.86	17	1.2
1915	10240	207	15.78	300	29.59	—93	26	125.60	12	1.2
1916	9962	225	23.52	172	17.25	53	16	71.04	11	1.1
1917	9843	220	20.05	175	17.77	45	11	49.94	22	2.2
1918	11851	181	15.27	187	17.67	— 6	11	60.72	18	1.5
1919	12031	205	17.7	172	15.47	33	21	121.95	20	1.6
1920	12200	289	24.3	148	12.8	141	9	44.9	27	2.2
1921	12413	244	19.70	153	12.33	91	15	61.47	14	1.1
1922	12560	235	18.71	148	11.78	87	14	59.57	24	1.9
1923	12680	213	16.79	142	11.19	71	9	42.25	22	1.7
1924	13010	188	14.45	153	11.96	35	7	37.23	19	1.5
1925	13410	186	13.87	142	10.75	44	9	48.38	22	1.6
1926	14090	181	12.84	155	11.15	26	5	27.62	22	1.5
1927	14300	223	15.59	170	12.01	53	8	35.87	30	2.08
1928	13850	198	14.29	190	13.93	8	12	60.60	19	1.3
1929	13760	199	14.46	169	12.47	30	10	50.25	16	1.1
1930	13760	229	16.64	153	11.29	76	10	43.66	29	2.1
1931	13920	205	14.72	144	10.56	61	6	29.26	19	1.3
1932	14180	206	14.52	171	12.05	35	11	53.39	25	1.7
1933	15240	198	12.99	185	12.13	13	10	50.50	29	1.8
1934	15590	236	15.13	173	11.09	63	7	29.66	26	1.6
1935	15770	223	14.14	193	12.23	30	11	49.32	32	2.02
1936	15950	209	13.10	207	12.97	2	2	9.56	38	2.3
1937	16370	239	14.59	167	10.20	72	10	41.84	34	2.07
1938	16460	227	13.79	202	12.27	25	7	30.83	34	2.06
1939	17530	245	14.62	187	10.66	58	12	48.58	24	1.3
1940	18540	241	12.99	202	10.89	39	12	49.79	27	1.5
1941	18270	263	14.39	200	10.94	63	8	30.41	28	1.5
1942	17420	275	15.78	206	11.82	69	12	43.64	32	1.8
1943	16490	308	18.67	220	13.34	88	15	48.77	23	2.0
1944	15880	285	17.95	213	13.47	72	19	66.66	34	2.1
1945	15890	272	17.11	191	12.02	81	6	22.05	35	2.2
1946	16790	310	18.46	223	13.20	87	9	29.03	38	2.3
1947	17120	311	18.16	231	13.49	80	10	32.15	28	1.6
1948	17900	329	18.38	188	10.5	141	3	9.12	33	1.84
1949	18020	301	16.75*	212	11.8*	89	7	23.26	37	2.06

* These have been calculated according to the civilian (only) population for (1949—17,970.

† For explanation see under heading "Deaths" in body of Report.

L STATISTICS

—1949

Primary recu- s ths	Death from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diph- theria Attack Rate	No. of inhab- ited Houses	New houses erec- ted	Houses erected with State Assistance		Rateable Value	Sum re- presented by Penny Rate ‡	Year
	Rate	No.					By Coun- cil	By Other Person			
0.77	3	0.23	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1912
1.4	1	0.07	0.38	1.9	2699	x	x	x	x	x	1913
0.53	3	0.22	3.96	2.7	2699	x	x	x	x	x	1914
1.3	10	0.98	6.34	1.8	2699	x	x	x	x	x	1915
1.5	1	0.1	4.1	1.6	x	x	x	x	x	x	1916
1.01	2	0.2	2.03	2.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	1917
1.2	3	0.25	1.3	5.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	1918
0.83	5	0.41	6.6	1.5	2802	x	x	x	x	x	1919
0.98	4	0.32	0.9	3.1	2805	3	x	x	x	x	1920
1.2	1	0.08	0.9	2.4	2845	27	x	x	£59910	£220	1921
1.03	Nil	—	1.35	0.8	x	10	x	x	£60462	£220	1922
0.63	2	0.15	0.15	0.63	2647	x	x	x	£60905	£230	1923
0.46	Nil	—	0.23	0.07	2647	25	6	5	£62130	£240	1924
0.37	Nil	—	1.1	0.29	2647	118	48	44	£63474	£240	1925
0.56	Nil	—	1.7	1.4	2647	110	58	39	£64884	£252	1926
0.55	2	0.13	3.4	2.02	2647	98	62	16	£64827	£257	1927
0.72	2	0.14	2.8	1.8	2647	37	Nil	24	£66365	£257/4/8	1928
0.41	2	0.14	2.9	0.72	2647	27	Nil	11	£95646	£267/0/11	1929
0.21	2	0.14	2.6	0.58	3307	27	Nil	1	£90373	£377/10/2	1930
0.57	2	0.14	1.2	0.32	3351	x	x	x	£91898	£358/12/5	1931
0.35	Nil	—	0.98	0.56	3402	51	Nil	Nil	£94999	£368/14/3	1932
0.59	Nil	—	5.7	0.32	3854	102	Nil	Nil	£97512	£381/3/7	1933
0.32	2	0.12	2.5	1.2	4003	120	Nil	Nil	£109863	£429/10/0	1934
0.37	6	0.38	3.1	5.6	4148	171	Nil	Nil	£123961	£485/10/11	1935
0.56	2	0.12	1.3	1.8	4358	302	Nil	Nil	£127363	£500/11/11	1936
0.48	1	0.06	0.85	1.5	4524	183	Nil	Nil	£133036	£527	1937
0.42	Nil	—	0.36	0.42	4572	208	Nil	Nil	£140554	£545/6/11	1938
0.11	4	0.22	1.54	0.85	4758	Nil	Nil	Nil	£143923	£591/3/7	1939
0.22	Nil	—	1.78	0.21	4799	Nil	Nil	Nil	£153486	£594/15/6	1940
0.22	1	0.05	2.02	0.38	4277	Nil	Nil	Nil	£156780	£624/15/11	1941
0.34	1	0.05	3.15	0.17	4272	Nil	Nil	Nil	£157190	£618/9/11	1942
0.30	1	0.06	2.68	0.54	4276	Nil	Nil	Nil	£158383	£648/9/7	1943
0.38	6	0.37	4.91	0.12	4239	Nil	Nil	Nil	£159102	£646/10/6	1944
0.44	2	0.12	0.62	0.12	4243	6	Nil	Nil	£159936	£647/6/5	1945
0.24	Nil	—	0.71	0.47	4589	71	13	50	£159743	£637/19/0	1946
0.52	3	0.17	0.29	0.05	4666	87	62	Nil	£162530	£642/13/10	1947
0.39	Nil	—	0.34	Nil	4802	227	192	Nil	£160253	£661/3/0	1948
0.11	Nil	—	0.44	Nil	4983	137	114	Nil	£168505	£677/10/2	1949

‡ Actual Sum Represented by a Penny Rate at 31st March.

x Information not available.

TABLE II
Vital Statistics of Chichester compared with the Vital
Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1949

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	Chichester
Population estimated by Registrar General ..	168,110 (166,690)	144,590 (143,610)	312,700 (310,300)	18,020 (17,900)
Number of Live Births	2,293 (2,507)	2,341 (2,370)	4,634 (4,877)	301 (329)
Birth Rate*	13.64 (15.04)	16.19 (16.50)	14.82 (15.72)	16.75 (18.38)
Number of Deaths ..	2,507 (2,267)	1,806 (1,627)	4,313 (3,894)	212 (188)
Death Rate*	14.91 (13.60)	12.49 (11.33)	13.79 (12.55)	11.8 (10.5)
Number of Deaths of infants under one year	58 (60)	66 (53)	124 (113)	7 (3)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	25 (24)	28 (22)	27 (23)	23.26 (9.12)
Number of Maternal Deaths	2 (—)	3 (2)	5 (2)	1 (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	0.8 (—)	1.2 (0.8)	1.0 (0.4)	3.23 (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	51 (61)	35 (43)	86 (104)	2 (7)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis* (Respiratory System)	0.30 (0.37)	0.24 (0.30)	0.27 (0.34)	0.11 (0.39)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	428 (375)	316 (306)	744 (681)	37 (33)
Death Rate from Cancer*	2.55 (2.25)	2.18 (2.13)	2.38 (2.19)	2.06 (1.84)
Zymotic Death Rate* ..	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	— (—)
Natural Increase — excess of Births over Deaths	214† (240)	535 (743)	321 (983)	89 (141)

* Rate per 1,000 of the population.

† Deaths exceed births.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	16.7 (17.
Death Rate	11.7 (10.
Infant Mortality Rate	32 (34)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ..	0.40 (0.
Cancer Death Rate	1.87 (1.8

(The figures in brackets represent the rates for the year 1948.)

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	2,873
Population (Census 1931)	13,912
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (1949)	18,020
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1949, according to Rate Books	4,983
Rateable Value (at 31st March, 1949)	£168,505
Sum represented by a penny rate (at 31st March, 1949)	£678

2.—Social Conditions

The City is chiefly a residential and administrative district. The outlying parts are agricultural. There are no large industries which might have a prejudicial effect on health.

3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births :—	Total	Males	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ..
Live Births—				16.75
Legitimate	292	140	152	
Illegitimate	9	4	5	
	<u>301</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>157</u>	The figure for England and Wales was 16.7
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate	5	2	3	19.54
Illegitimate	1	—	1	
	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	

Deaths :—	Total	Males	Fem.	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ..
	212	94	118	11.8
				The figure for England and Wales was 11.7

Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions 110
(Percentage of total deaths, 51.9)

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—

From Sepsis	1
From other causes	Nil
Death rate from Maternal causes per 1,000 live and still births	3.26
Number of deaths of Infants under one year of age	7
Death rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births	23.26
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	37
Deaths from Measles	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)	Nil

BIRTHS

Year	Total Births	Males	Females	Birth Rate	No. of males born per 100 females
1912	227	—	—	17.46	—
1913	228	118	110	17.50	107.2
1914	232	112	120	17.31	93.3
1915	207	114	93	15.78	122.5
1916	225	113	112	23.52	100.8
1917	220	110	110	20.05	100.0
1918	181	111	70	15.27	158.5
1919	205	100	105	17.7	95.2
1920	289	150	139	24.3	107.9
1921	244	120	124	19.70	96.7
1922	235	119	116	18.71	102.5
1923	213	110	103	16.79	106.7
1924	188	109	79	14.45	137.9
1925	186	92	94	13.87	97.8
1926	181	71	110	12.84	64.5
1927	223	124	99	15.59	125.2
1928	198	101	97	14.29	104.1
1929	199	102	97	14.46	105.1
1930	229	127	102	16.64	124.5
1931	205	95	110	14.72	86.3
1932	206	109	97	14.52	112.3
1933	198	105	93	12.99	112.9
1934	236	115	121	15.13	95.0
1935	223	122	101	14.14	120.7
1936	209	108	101	13.10	106.9
1937	239	120	119	14.59	100.8
1938	227	131	96	13.79	136.4
1939	245	128	117	14.62	109.4
1940	241	129	112	12.99	115.9
1941	263	146	117	14.39	124.8
1942	275	136	139	15.78	97.8
1943	308	159	149	18.67	106.6
1944	285	154	131	17.95	117.5
1945	272	122	150	17.11	81.3
1946	310	161	149	18.46	108.0
1947	311	155	156	18.16	99.3
1948	329	172	157	18.38	109.6
1949	301	144	157	16.75	91.7

CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATES OF CHICHESTER SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

The following figures show the natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deaths, for 1912-1949.

Year	Total Births	Total Deaths	Natural Increase
1912	227	243	—16 <i>decrease</i>
1913	228	261	—33 "
1914	227	260	—33 "
1915	207	300	—93 "
1916	225	172	53
1917	220	175	45
1918	181	187	— 6 <i>decrease</i>
1919	205	172	33
1920	289	148	141
1921	244	153	91
1922	235	148	87
1923	213	142	71
1924	188	153	35
1925	186	142	44
1926	181	155	26
1927	223	170	53
1928	198	190	8
1929	199	169	30
1930	229	153	76
1931	205	144	61
1932	206	171	35
1933	198	185	13
1934	236	173	63
1935	223	193	30
1936	209	207	2
1937	239	167	72
1938	227	202	25
1939	245	187	58
1940	241	202	39
1941	263	200	63
1942	275	206	69
1943	308	220	88
1944	285	213	72
1945	272	191	81
1946	310	223	87
1947	311	231	80
1948	329	188	141
1949	301	212	89

Year	Population	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District uncorrected		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District				
		Uncorrected Numbers	Nett		Num-ber	Rate	Of Non-Residents Regd. in the District	Of Residents not Regd. in the District	Under 1 year of age			All ages	
			Num-ber	Rate					Num-ber	Rate per 1,000 nett Births	Num-ber		Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1939	17,530	225	245	14.62	347	19.79	189	31	12	48.58	187	10.66	
1940	18,540	232	241	12.99	504	27.18	333	31	12	49.79	202	10.89	
1941	18,270	234	263	14.39	653	30.27	480	27	8	30.41	200	10.94	
1942	17,420	212	275	15.78	845	48.51	657	18	12	43.64	206	11.82	
1943	16,490	237	308	18.67	949	57.55	746	17	15	48.77	220	13.34	
1944	15,880	252	285	17.95	920	57.93	719	12	19	66.66	213	13.47	
1945	15,890	277	272	17.11	1,161	73.06	985	15	6	22.05	191	12.02	
1946	16,790	327	310	18.46	926	55.15	728	15	9	29.03	223	13.20	
1947	17,120	347	311	18.16	878	51.28	672	25	10	32.15	231	13.49	
1948	17,900	307	329	18.38	744	41.56	566	10	3	9.12	188	10.50	
1949	18,020	302	301	16.75	773	43.02	573	12	7	23.26	212	11.8	

Note.—This table has been prepared to compare the number of births and deaths registered in the City with the number of births and deaths actually attributable to the City (*i.e.* residents) with the corresponding rates.
 “Uncorrected” figures are compiled locally and are the births and deaths which actually occur in the City, including institutions.
 “Nett” figures are supplied by the Registrar General and relate to ‘residents’ only.
 “Rate” unless otherwise stated means the rate per thousand of the population.

TABLE IV

Deaths of "Residents" during the year 1949, classified by age and cause.

Causes of Death		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									Total	
		All ages	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 and upwards	MALES	FEMALES
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system		2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
7. Other forms of tuberculosis		2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
8. Syphilitic diseases		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Influenza		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10. Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis		2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
12. Acute inf. enceph.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity, oesoph. and uterus ..		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	6	5
15. Cancer of breast		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
16. Cancer of all other sites ..		22	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	10	12
17. Diabetes		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions		22	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	10	12
19. Heart diseases		72	—	1	—	—	—	2	10	59	28	44
20. Other diseases of circ. system		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	2
21. Bronchitis		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	3
22. Pneumonia		18	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	11	7
23. Other respiratory diseases ..		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases ..		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	4
28. Nephritis		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
29. Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
30. Other maternal causes ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Premature birth		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Congen. malformations, etc.		3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
33. Suicide		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
34. Road traffic accidents ..		2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
35. Other violent causes		4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	3
36. All other causes		15	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	7	4	11
TOTAL		212	7	1	2	2	—	8	44	148	94	118

DEATHS

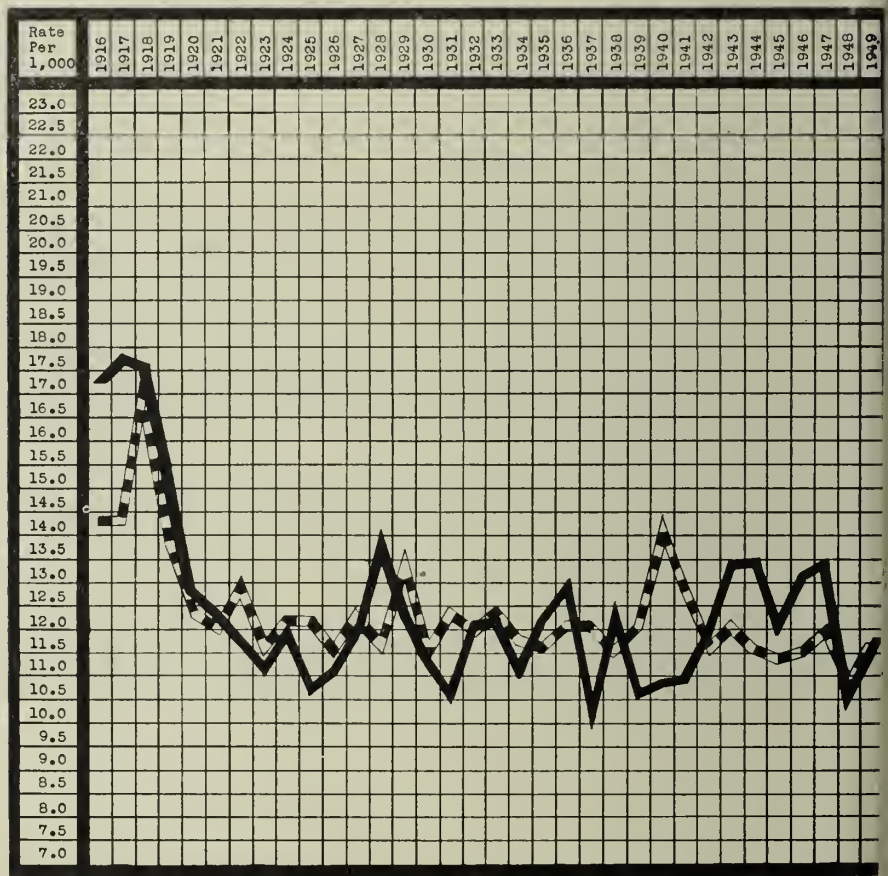
The Registrar-General has this year resumed the pre-war practice of supplying an "Area Comparability Factor". The main purpose of this is to enable a more accurate comparison to be made with other local authority death rates.

The age and sex constitution of the population have a definite effect on the death rate, and Chichester in common with the other south coast towns has a high crude death rate, *i.e.*, the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population, because it is a favoured residential district for invalids and elderly people who have retired.

To stress this point I would like to draw attention to the analysis of deaths for the year 1949 shown in Table IV on the preceding page which shows that over 69.8 per cent of the City deaths were attributable to persons of 65 years of age and upwards.

To adjust the crude death rate of 11.79 per 1,000 of the population, for the City for 1949 this figure is multiplied by the area comparability factor 0.87. The adjusted death rate is therefore 10.26 which it will be noted, is just below the figure for England and Wales, 11.7.

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATES OF CHICHESTER SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ward				Males	Females	Total
East	..	..	..	25	41	66
West	..	..	..	30	31	61
South	..	..	..	39	46	85
TOTAL	..	..	..	94	118	212

The principal causes of death from 1940 to 1949 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	4	4	6	5	6	7	4	9	7	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	1	5	2	2	2	1	2	—	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	12	16	9	11	6	3	9	12	10	18
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system ..	13	14	6	16	13	10	13	11	7	7
Diseases of heart and blood vessels	64	64	71	69	70	74	80	81	62	79
Intra cranial vascular lesions ..	13	19	22	19	22	21	26	24	32	22
Cancer	27	28	32	23	34	35	38	28	33	37

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

During the year, 110 deaths of Chichester residents occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

The figures given below refer to deaths of persons normally residing in Chichester, and do not represent the total number of persons who have died in the hospitals and institutions named.

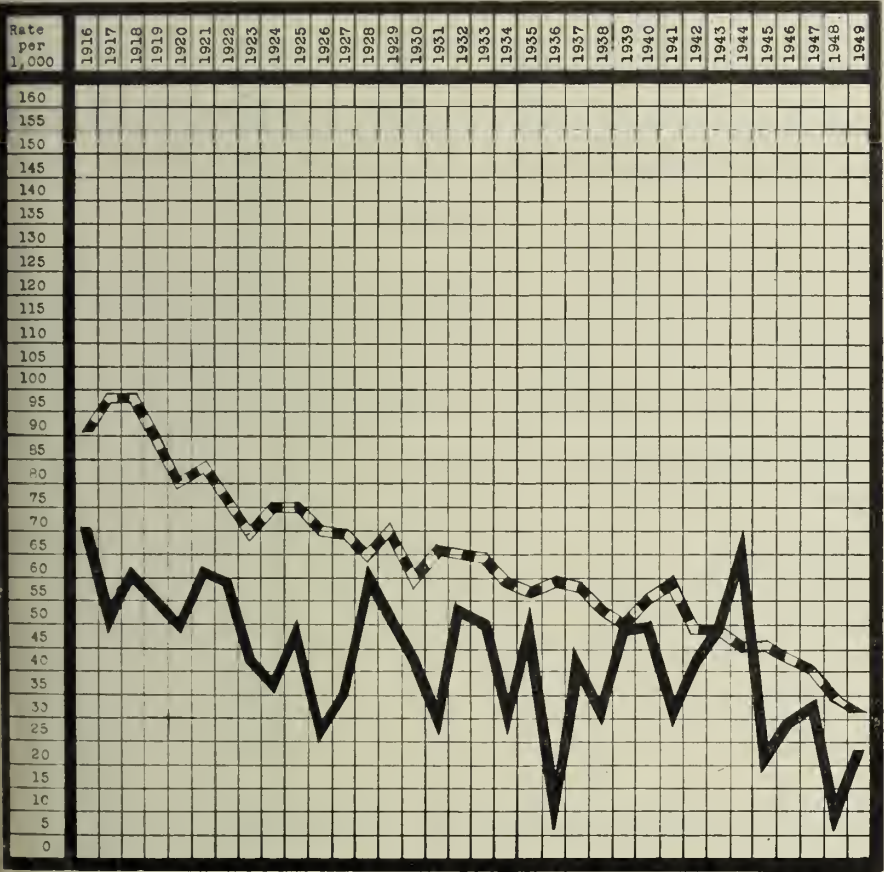
Hospital or Institution						Number	Percentage of Total Deaths
St. Richard's Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	30	14.3
Royal West Sussex Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	47	22.2
Graylingwell Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	17	8.1
Cawley Road Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	5	2.4
Summersdale Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	5	2.4
Brighton General Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	1	.4
St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington	..	..	..	..	..	2	.9
The Royal Infirmary, Sheffield	..	..	..	..	..	1	.4
Coxheath Hospital, Linton	..	..	..	..	..	1	.4
Bognor Regis Sanatorium Annexe	..	..	..	..	..	1	.4
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	110	51.9

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths under one year was 7, or 23.26 per 1,000 births.

Year	No. of Infant deaths	Proportion per 1,000 births	Percentage of total deaths at all ages	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales
1912	15	64.93	6.1	95
1913	13	57.01	4.9	109
1914	12	52.86	4.6	105
1915	26	125.60	8.6	110
1916	16	71.04	9.3	91
1917	11	49.94	6.2	97
1918	11	60.72	5.8	97
1919	—	—	—	89
1920	9	44.9	6.0	80
1921	15	61.47	9.8	83
1922	14	59.57	9.4	77
1923	9	42.25	6.3	69
1924	7	37.23	4.5	75
1925	9	48.38	6.3	75
1926	5	27.62	3.2	70
1927	8	35.87	4.7	69
1928	12	60.60	6.3	65
1929	10	50.25	5.9	70
1930	10	43.66	6.5	60
1931	6	29.26	4.1	66
1932	11	53.39	6.4	65
1933	10	50.50	5.4	64
1934	7	29.66	4.0	59
1935	11	49.32	5.7	57
1936	2	9.56	0.9	59
1937	10	41.84	5.9	58
1938	7	30.83	3.4	53
1939	12	48.58	6.4	50
1940	12	49.79	5.9	55
1941	8	30.41	4.0	59
1942	12	43.6	5.8	49
1943	15	48.7	6.8	49
1944	19	66.66	8.9	46
1945	6	22.05	3.1	46
1946	9	29.03	4.0	43
1947	10	32.15	4.3	41
1948	3	9.12	1.6	34
1949	7	23.26	3.3	32

CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN
CHICHESTER SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

TABLE V

Infant Mortality, 1949

Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year.

Causes of Death				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under one month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	
Premature Birth	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Pneumonia	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
ALL CAUSES	..	..	..	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	

Nett births in the year (Legitimate 292) (Illegitimate nine) : 301.

Nett deaths under one year of age (Legitimate seven), (Illegitimate nil seven).

The following table shows the birth rates, death rates and Infant mortality rates for the years 1939 to 1949.

Years	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births
1939	245	14.6	187	10.6	48.5
1940	241	12.9	202	10.8	49.7
1941	263	14.3	200	10.9	30.4
1942	275	15.7	206	11.8	43.6
1943	308	18.6	220	13.3	48.7
1944	285	17.9	213	13.4	66.6
1945	272	17.1	191	12.0	22.0
1946	310	18.4	223	13.2	29.0
1947	311	18.1	233	13.4	32.1
1948	329	18.38	188	10.5	9.1
1949	301	16.75	212	11.8	23.26

CANCER

Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, malignant disease, epithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in the City during 1949 was 37, giving a rate of 2.06 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the (provisional) rate of 1.87 per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales.

The mortality from this cause for the years 1939-1949 inclusive, is as follows :—

Years	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1939	10	14	24	1.3
1940	11	16	27	1.5
1941	12	16	28	1.5
1942	16	16	32	1.8
1943	8	15	23	2.0
1944	13	21	34	2.1
1945	13	22	35	2.2
1946	19	19	38	2.2
1947	15	13	28	1.6
1948	19	14	33	1.8
1949	17	20	37	2.1

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1949 :—

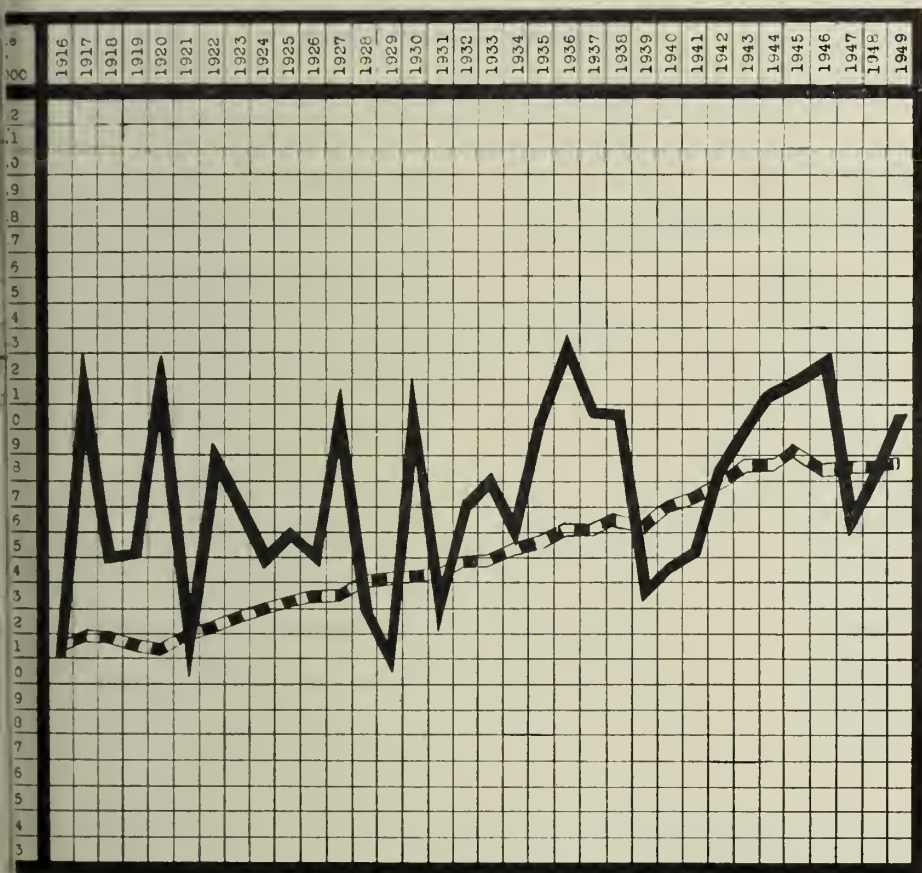
(1) Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		(2) Stomach Liver		(3) Intestines, rectum, peritoneum		(4) Genital Organs		(5) Breast		(6) Skin		(7) Other Organs		(8) Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	6	5	4	4	1	3	—	3	1	—	5	5	17	20

Deaths from Cancer for the year 1949
Showing the actual ages divided into male and female.

	Age at Death in Years																									
	50	53	56	59	60	61	63	64	65	67	69	71	72	73	74	77	78	79	80	81	83	85	86	Total		
No. of Male Deaths	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	17		
No. of Female Deaths	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	2	1	20		
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	37		

89.2 per cent of the deaths due to cancer related to persons over 60 years of age.

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN CHICHESTER
SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable :—

Scarlet Fever	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	Plague
Typhoid, Enteric & Paratyphoid Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Puerperal Pyrexia	Other forms of Tuberculosis
Cholera	Opthalmia Neonatorum
Erysipelas	Cerebro-spinal Fever
Malaria	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Dysentery	Acute Polioencephalitis
Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis
Typhus	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Measles	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
	Whooping Cough

Diseases which are not notifiable are German Measles, Mumps, Chicken Pox and Influenza.

Investigations are made immediately notifications of infectious diseases are received. Where essential the home is visited and fumigation of rooms and disinfection of bedding are carried out.

In the case of children, all contacts are excluded from school for the regulation periods, as specified in the memorandum on Closure of schools. Exclusion from Schools issued jointly by the Board of Education and Ministry of Health.

Copies of notifications of infectious disease are forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health within 48 hours of their receipt.

TABLE VI

The following are details of cases notified during 1949 showing in the age analysis columns, the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis :—

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)									Total
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	
*Scarlet Fever	9	—	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	8
Whooping Cough	18	—	2	2	5	9	—	—	—	—	18
†Acute Poliomyelitis	5	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Measles	141	4	29	41	64	—	1	2	—	—	141
Acute Pneumonia	16	1	1	—	2	1	2	2	5	2	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	6
‡Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	196	5	32	46	77	11	6	10	5	2	194

Note—Tuberculosis notifications are shown on a later page.

* One case was subsequently diagnosed as German Measles.

† One case was subsequently diagnosed as Tuberculosis Meningitis.

‡ Non civilian case—source of infection—West Africa.

TABLE VII
WARD DISTRIBUTION OF
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases	Notifications relating to Non-residents from Institutions	Wards			Total
		East	West	South	
Scarlet Fever	1	3	1	3	8
Whooping Cough	—	3	9	6	18
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	—	1	—	4
Measles	1	45	47	48	141
Acute Pneumonia	11	2	2	1	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	—	1	6
Malaria	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	20	55	60	59	194

The Table appended below shows the "City" cases of infectious disease which were isolated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Many of these cases were admitted on account of unsatisfactory home conditions and not on account of the severity of the disease.

Disease	No. of cases admitted to Hospital	Remarks
Chickenpox	4	2 Cases admitted from the Children's Home, Chichester.
Whooping Cough	1	Admitted from the Children's Home, Chichester.
Measles	7	
Scarlet Fever	4	2 Cases were transferred from the Royal West Sussex Hospital.
Mumps	10	5 Cases admitted from the Children's Home. 3 Cases admitted from the Bishop Otter College. 1 Case admitted from the Prebendal School.
Poliomyelitis (observation)	1	Diagnosis was not confirmed.
Total cases admitted ..	27	

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Five cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified during 1949 as compared with three during 1948 but, of these one case was subsequently diagnosed as Tubercular Meningitis, and 3 other cases were not attributable to the City. (In hospital at the time of notification but not residents of the City).

The only case which did belong to the City was of a mild character and the patient made a good recovery.

Immediately notifications were received investigations were made and a full report sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Practitioners within the City were kept advised of cases occurring in West Sussex as soon as this information was received from the County Medical Officer of Health.

Diphtheria.

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

The following table shows the number of cases, deaths and fatality per cent, since 1913.

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent
1913	13,030	26	1	3.8
1914	13,110	36	2	5.5
1915	10,240	19	—	—
1916	9,962	16	1	6.2
1917	9,843	21	2	9.5
1918	11,851	61	3	4.9
1919	12,031	19	3	15.8
1920	12,200	38	1	2.6
1921	12,413	30	1	3.3
1922	12,560	10	—	—
1923	12,680	8	1	12.5
1924	13,010	1	—	—
1925	13,410	4	—	—
1926	14,090	20	—	—
1927	14,300	29	1	3.4
1928	13,850	25	1	4.0
1929	13,760	10	1	10.0
1930	13,760	8	—	—
1931	13,920	5	—	—
1932	14,180	8	—	—
1933	15,240	5	—	—
1934	15,590	19	1	5.3
1935	15,770	89	6	1.1
1936	15,950	29	1	3.4
1937	16,370	26	1	3.8
1938	16,460	7	—	—
1939	17,530	15	2	13.3
1940	18,540	4	—	—
1941	18,270	7	—	—
1942	17,420	3	—	—
1943	16,490	9	—	—
1944	15,880	2	—	—
1945	15,890	2	—	—
1946	16,790	8	—	—
1947	17,120	1	—	—
1948	17,900	0	—	—
1949	18,020	0	—	—

Scarlet Fever.

Eight cases were notified during the year, the attack rate was 0.44.

The following table shows the number of cases, deaths, and the fatality per cent, since 1913.

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent
1913	13,030	5	—	—
1914	13,110	55	—	—
1915	10,240	65	—	—
1916	9,962	41	1	2.44
1917	9,843	20	—	—
1918	11,851	15	—	—
1919	12,031	8	—	—
1920	12,200	11	—	—
1921	12,413	12	—	—
1922	12,560	17	—	—
1923	12,680	2	—	—
1924	13,010	3	—	—
1925	13,410	15	—	—
1926	14,090	25	—	—
1927	14,300	49	—	—
1928	13,850	39	—	—
1929	13,760	40	—	—
1930	13,760	37	1	2.7
1931	13,920	18	1	5.5
1932	14,180	14	—	—
1933	15,240	88	—	—
1934	15,590	39	—	—
1935	15,770	49	—	—
1936	15,950	22	1	4.5
1937	16,370	14	—	—
1938	16,460	6	—	—
1939	17,530	27	—	—
1940	18,540	33	—	—
1941	18,270	37	—	—
1942	17,420	55	—	—
1943	16,490	44	—	—
1944	15,880	78	—	—
1945	15,890	10	—	—
1946	16,790	12	—	—
1947	17,120	5	—	—
1948	17,900	6	—	—
1949	18,020	8	—	—

Of the eight cases notified, four cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital (two direct from their homes and two from the Royal West Sussex Hospital) and the remaining cases were nursed at home.

One of the notifications received from the Royal West Sussex Hospital related to a patient who normally resided outside the City.

Measles.

Deaths since 1930 are as follows :—

Year	No. of Cases	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1930	Not Notifiable	2	0.14
1931	"	—	—
1932	"	—	—
1933	"	—	—
1934	"	—	—
1935	"	—	—
1936	"	2	0.12
1937	"	—	—
1938	"	1	0.06
1939	"	—	—
1940	380	—	—
1941	207	—	—
1942	220	—	—
1943	119	—	—
1944	10	—	—
1945	314	—	—
1946	121	—	—
1947	117	—	—
1948	107	—	—
1949	141	—	—

Whooping Cough.

The mortality record since 1930 is as follows :—

Year	No. of Cases	Deaths	Death Rate
1930	Not Notifiable	—	—
1931	"	1	0.07
1932	"	1	0.07
1933	"	—	—
1934	"	—	—
1935	"	—	—
1936	"	—	—
1937	"	—	—
1938	"	—	—
1939	"	—	—
1940	109	—	—
1941	47	1	0.05
1942	31	—	—
1943	16	—	—
1944	64	2	0.12
1945	11	—	—
1946	31	—	—
1947	20	—	—
1948	87	—	—
1949	18	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Twenty-one new cases, i.e. cases notified for the first time (compared with 16 in 1948) and 7 cases (which were transferred as the family had moved into the City) from other districts were added to the register during 1949.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New cases	11	7	2	1	21
Cases transferred into City ..	4	3	—	—	7
	—	—	—	—	—
	15	10	2	1	28
	—	—	—	—	—

Cases removed from the register during 1949 numbered 77 as follows. :—

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deaths	3	1	—	1	5
Recovered	6	5	8	9	28
Transferred out of City ..	—	—	1	—	1
*Deletions from Register—					
Post-War revision ..	12	18	6	7	43
	—	—	—	—	—
	21	24	15	17	77
	—	—	—	—	—

*A thorough revision of all the cases on the register was commenced by the County Health Department in 1949 and it was found that these cases had either died, recovered or moved to other areas.

It will be noted that the number of deaths does not agree with the figure quoted earlier in the report but this is due to the fact that deaths of residents of institutions (which are on our Tuberculosis Register) are assigned according to the patients' home address by the Registrar General.

Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1949

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Residents of Institutions	5	8	13	1	2	3	16
Ward allocation of City residents—							
East Ward ..	16	21	37	2	5	7	44
West Ward ..	12	8	20	4	3	7	27
South Ward ..	11	6	17	4	4	8	25
TOTAL	44	43	87	11	14	25	112

Treatment

The number of patients from the City, treated at Sanatoria during the year under review, is given below. :—

<i>Admitted to</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aldingbourne House		2	5	7
		—	—	—
Total		2	5	7
		==	==	==

The County Council maintains a Domiciliary tuberculosis service. A Chest Clinic is held at Chichester Health Centre, Chapel Street, every Tuesday morning. The Consultant Chest Physician for the West Sussex Tuberculosis Service (from Aldingbourne House Sanatorium) attends every week, and places his service at the disposal of local medical practitioners.

The ages of the new, and fatal cases in 1949 are shown below :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5—15 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	6	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—35 years	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—45 years	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 years	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	15	10	2	1	3	1	—	1

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary) in Chichester and in England and Wales since 1935 (figures as supplied by Registrar General) :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Chichester	England and Wales
1935	6	0.37	0.71
1936	11	0.71	0.69
1937	10	0.61	0.69
1938	7	0.42	0.63
1939	5	0.28	0.63
1940	5	0.27	0.69
1941	9	0.49	0.72
1942	8	0.45	0.65
1943	7	0.42	0.66
1944	8	0.50	0.62
1945	8	0.50	0.61
1946	6	0.35	0.54
1947	9	0.52	0.54
1948	7	0.39	0.51
1949	4	0.22	0.45

In the following Tables, the mortality since 1935 is shown for the City at all ages, and for the first five years of life.

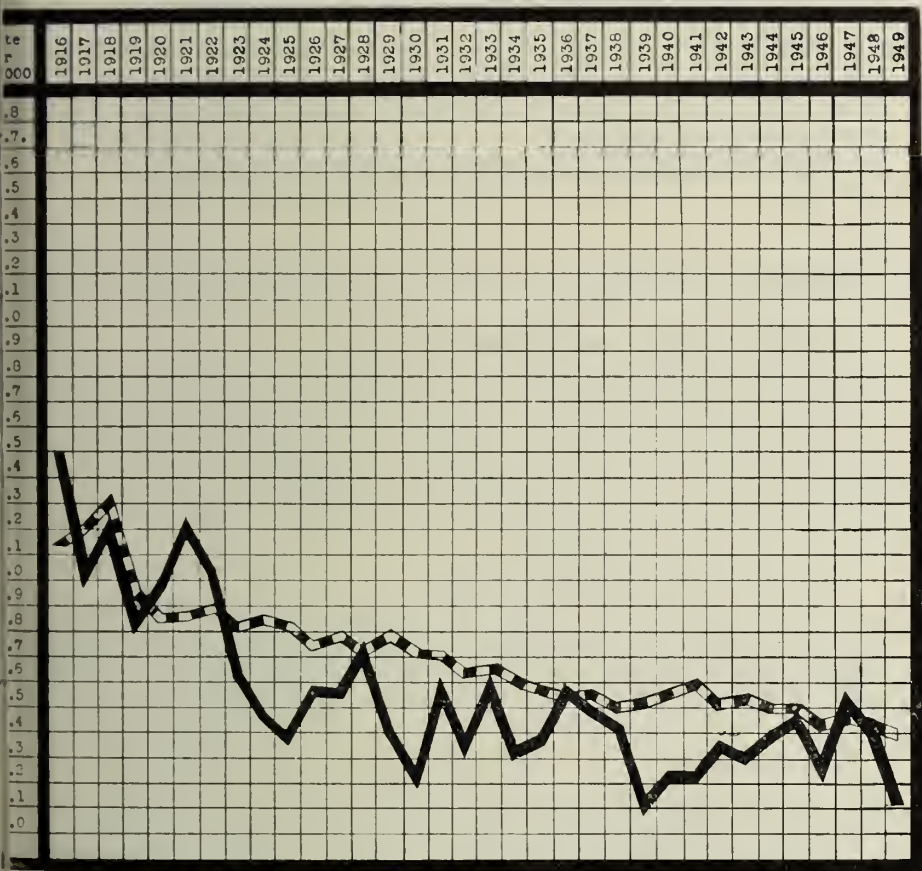
Deaths from Tuberculosis at all ages (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary).

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935	6	0	6
1936	9	2	11
1937	8	2	10
1938	7	0	7
1939	2	3	5
1940	4	1	5
1941	4	5	9
1942	6	2	8
1943	5	2	7
1944	6	2	8
1945	7	1	8
1946	4	2	6
1947	9	0	9
1948	6	1	7
1949	2	2	4

Deaths from Tuberculosis under five years of age since 1935.
(Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary)

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1935	0	0	0
1936	0	2	2
1937	0	0	0
1938	0	0	0
1939	0	0	0
1940	0	0	0
1941	0	1	1
1942	1	1	2
1943	0	0	0
1944	0	0	0
1945	0	0	0
1946	0	0	0
1947	0	0	0
1948	0	0	0
1949	0	1	1

CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

SECTION III.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CITY

1. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The Ministry of Health has requested details of any action taken under Sections 47 and 50 of the above-named Act.

(a) Section 47 authorises the City Council to remove to suitable premises persons who are in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under this section during 1949.

(b) Section 50.

A duty is placed upon the City Council to arrange for the burial of persons dying within the City (except in Hospitals), where it appears that no suitable arrangements are being made.

Assistance was given on one occasion during the year 1949.

2. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

(a) Ambulance Service and Hospital Car Service.

Acting as agents for the County Council the St. John's Ambulance Brigade operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Hospital Car Service is primarily intended for persons who have an appointment at a hospital, clinic, etc., and are who not fit to travel by public transport, or public transport is not available.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare.

(i) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics are held at the Health Centre, Chapel Street, Chichester, under the control of the West Sussex County Council. Clinics are held on Thursdays (all day) and expectant mothers receive advice from the doctors or the nurses in attendance on all matters concerned with their pregnancy or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at the Health Centre.

The West Sussex County Council employs a staff of qualified midwives and operates an efficient domiciliary midwifery service.

In cases where Medical Practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable the Medical Practitioners arrange themselves, direct with the Hospital Management Committee for their patients' admission.

Arrangements for the admission to Hospital in other cases, e.g., on the grounds of home conditions, are referred to the County Council for investigation.

(ii) *Young Children.*

Child welfare clinics are held at the Health Centre, Chapel Street, Chichester, twice weekly on Thursdays and Fridays. Advice is given by the Doctors or Nurses in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding and the management of babies.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, vitamins, etc. A number of proprietary baby foods at cost, or reduced price available on medical advice.

The County Council arranges whenever necessary with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission to hospital of children under the age of 12 months.

(iii) Statistics.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante- and post-natal clinics and to child welfare centre during 1949 :—

(i) <i>Ante-natal Clinic.</i>				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinics ..				462
Number of attendances made				1,324
(ii) <i>Post-natal Clinic.</i>				
Number of mothers who attended clinics				166
Number of attendances made				240
(iii) <i>Infant Welfare Clinic.</i>				
Number of children under 5 years of age examined ..				846
Number of attendances made				6,297

School Clinics.

A **Minor Ailments Clinic** is held in the Chichester Health Centre, Chapel Street.

During the year, 718 children attended the Clinic, making 2,048 attendances. Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with St. Richard's Hospital and the Royal West Sussex Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from crippling defects, ear defects and speech defects.

An **Orthopædic Clinic** is held at Chichester Health Centre.

A **Nutrition Clinic** is held at the Chichester Health Centre fortnightly, where mothers are advised regarding the health of children suffering from malnutrition. Vitamin C and Adexolin Tablets are available for such children. During the year 453 children attended the clinic, making 1,865 attendances.

Health Visiting.

Health visitors are available to give advice on the health and training of young children and the care of persons suffering from illness.

They also give advice on the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against the spread of infection, and on other aspects of social welfare work.

Home Nursing.

An efficient **Domiciliary Nursing Service** is operated by the West Sussex County Council, who supply a staff of qualified nurses.

The services of a general nurse are provided on the recommendation of a doctor to any home requiring such service, on application to the general practitioner concerned.

(f) **Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.**

Tuberculosis.—The County Council maintains a Domiciliary Tuberculosis Service. A Chest Clinic is held at the Chichester Health Centre every Tuesday morning—The Consultant Chest Physician for the West Sussex Tuberculosis Service (from Aldingbourne House Sanatorium) attends every week, and places his services at the disposal of local Medical Practitioners in any case where they desire a Specialist's opinion.

The County Council have made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care work of Tuberculosis patient Cases referred to them by the Tuberculosis Officers are visited by the Organisers or Representatives and help of various kinds is given.

(g) **Home Help Service.**

The Women's Voluntary Service acting as agents for the County Council have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service.

When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance of this kind will be given to households where there are cases of maternity, illness, etc.

(h) **Immunisation against Diphtheria.**

Sessional arrangements are made for the immunisation to be carried out at Schools and at the Health Centre as may be necessary. In addition immunisation can be carried out by general practitioners at their surgery under an arrangement made with the County Council.

During the year 1949, 278 children were inoculated against diphtheria and approximately 52.5% of the children under five years of age and 79.7% of the children between the ages of five and 15 years have been immunised.

The following table shows the numbers and age groups of children who have been inoculated since 1936-1937 :—

Year	AGES															Tot
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 & over	
1936-7	—	60	56	69	92	139	130	138	142	140	126	145	139	121	32	1,5
1938	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	4	2	1	—	1	1	1	2
1940	—	8	18	19	9	32	52	24	22	13	11	20	10	15	5	2
1941	—	45	97	64	79	75	86	96	83	68	80	81	62	54	72	1,0
1942	—	137	73	60	40	63	54	32	35	27	21	22	24	19	16	0
1943	—	136	45	25	30	34	28	13	20	18	18	27	14	17	6	—
1944	—	156	17	3	7	10	8	2	8	8	3	3	1	—	—	3
1945	—	—	163	34	21	8	16	9	4	4	6	6	3	1	2	2
1946	—	156	22	5	4	9	6	4	2	3	1	4	1	—	—	2
1947	—	83	39	11	2	7	4	1	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	3
1948	8	213	39	11	8	7	6	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	9
1949	8	186	25	11	9	19	11	1	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
	16	1180	594	312	301	406	406	323	325	286	271	310	259	231	135	5,5

National Statistics for Diphtheria since 1940 are given below.

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme. Both the number of deaths and the number of cases in 1949 are the lowest ever recorded.

During the ten year period 1931—1940 the average number of original notifications was about 55,300 per annum throughout England and Wales.

Diphtheria.

Year	Deaths	Cases
1940	2,480	46,291
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	29,949
1945	722	25,246
1946	472	18,283
1947	244	10,465
1948	150	8,034
1949	84	4,971

Vaccination against Smallpox.

For vaccination against smallpox (which is now on a voluntary basis), arrangements are made with the Medical Practitioners.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The City of Chichester is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals in the City, and the City Infectious Diseases Hospital form part of a group of hospitals managed by the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

Graylingwell Hospital has its own Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the City are as follows.

General Hospitals.

Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road. Accommodation 202 beds.
St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane. Accommodation 400 beds.

Mental Hospitals.

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane. Statutory accommodation 1,049 beds.

Infectious Disease Hospital.

- (i) Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane. Accommodation 44 beds and 4 cots.
- (ii) Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

This hospital will receive cases of smallpox from the City and arrangements for the admission of cases have to be made by the County Medical Officer of Health.

The services of a consultant in smallpox cases may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer of Health.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**

There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of cases at Aldingbourne, near Chichester, with accommodation for 70 patients and an annexe situated at Bognor Regis where there are 32 beds.

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board for arrangements to be made for their admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases of Thorocoplasty are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(e) **Venereal Diseases.**

Residents in the County may attend the following clinics :—

Brighton.

Royal Sussex County Hospital, Eastern Road, Kemp Town.	Men :	Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
	Women :	Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Thursdays and Saturdays, a.m. to 1 p.m.

Portsmouth.

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward B 9).	Men :	Tuesdays and Thursdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
	Women :	Mondays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m./Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Worthing.

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road.	Men :	Wednesdays, 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Fridays 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
	Women :	Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Fridays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	212
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	954
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	162

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	126
---	-----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. *Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.*
No action was taken.

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of statutory notices :—	
(a)	By owners	13
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	Nil

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(3)	Undertakings by owners not to re-let for human habitation accepted	4
(4)	Undertakings cancelled by Council after being rendered fit for human habitation	Nil

D. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*
No action was taken.

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (1949)
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases

COUNCIL HOUSES.

The following table shows types of Council Houses erected Pre-war and Post-war and houses under construction at 31st December, 1949 :—

Type of House	Pre-War	Post-War	Under Construction	Total
With Parlours—				
Over four bedrooms	3*	—	—	3
Four bedrooms	—	27	2	29
Three bedrooms	83	309	4	396
Two bedrooms	—	—	—	—
One bedroom	—	—	—	—
Without Parlours—				
Over four bedrooms	—	—	—	—
Four bedrooms	18	—	—	18
Three bedrooms	337	25	8	370
Two bedrooms	38	50†	—	88
One bedroom	—	—	4	4
O.A.P. Bungalows (Two bedrooms)	—	15	2	17
TOTAL	479	426	20	925

* In each of these cases two houses have been joined together to house a large family

† Temporary Prefabricated Bungalows.

In addition to the figure quoted above work commenced early in the current year on the Council's new Housing Estate at "Parklands" which is to the West of the City.

During the year under review 149 families were rehoused by the Council, but even after this fine achievement, the number of applicants in the housing register at the end of the year still requiring accommodation was slightly higher than the figure for the end of the previous year.

An analysis of the 690 outstanding applications at March, 1950, is given below, together with the figures for the same month last year, to enable comparison to be made.

Applicants living in lodgings :—	At March, 1949*	At March, 1950
(a) Residing in the City	288	313
(b) Residing outside, but working in the city	86	83
(c) Residing and working outside the City	48	28
	—422	—424

Applications from Householders :—		
(a) Residing in the City	160	176
(b) Residing outside but working in the City	35	32
(c) Residing and working outside the City..	12	7
	—207	—215

Applications from Elderly People who Require Bungalows.		
	35	51
	—664	—690

Selected for the comparison as a thorough check was carried out in March, 1949, at the request of the Ministry of Health.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning.

The Chichester Corporation Act, 1938, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, have made it a duty of Medical Practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health, cases or suspected cases of food poisoning.

This makes it possible for immediate enquiries to be made by the Public Health Department Officers regarding the situation and disposal of any suspected food.

There were no cases of food poisoning reported during 1949.

Milk.

Quality.—The West Sussex County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for the City of Chichester, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Samples of milk are taken by their sampling officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for determining the nature, substance and quality.

Cleanliness.—For ascertaining the cleanliness and the keeping quality of milk, samples are submitted to the methylene blue test. In addition coliform test is prescribed for raw milks, e.g. Tuberculin Tested and Tuberculin Tested Certified milks.

Pasteurisation.—Samples of Pasteurised Milk are subjected to Phosphatase Test. By means of this test it is possible to ascertain whether the milk has been heated to the temperature necessary to destroy all pathogenic organisms. It also proves that no raw milk has been subsequently mixed with the milk.

Licences.—The law relating to milk and dairies has now been amended and the licensing of milk pasteurising plants is the responsibility of the Food and Drugs Authority—the West Sussex County Council, whilst the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the licensing and supervision of farms at which milk is produced.

The following licences were granted during the year 1949.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Licences to retail "Tuberculin Tested" Milk (expiring 31st December, 1950)

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Licences to retail "Pasteurised" Milk (expiring 31st December, 1950)

RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES

(a) Samples Subjected to Methylene Blue Test.

No. of samples examined	Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Failed	% Satisfactory
12	Tuberculin Tested	8	4	66.7%
	Pasteurised			
6	Tuberculin Tested			
22	Accredited	15	7	68.2%
98	Pasteurised	86	12	87.7%
138		113	25	81.9%

(b) Samples Subjected to "Phosphatase" Test.

No. of samples examined	Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Failed	% Satisfactory
12	Tuberculin Tested	12	—	100%
	Pasteurised			
98	Pasteurised			
110		109	1	99.1%

MEAT

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is the Officer appointed under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Arrangements for the distribution of meat and slaughtering for not only the City but the adjacent areas, has continued to be concentrated in the City of Chichester.

The Ministry of Food have three requisitioned slaughterhouses in which to carry out their work, but during the year 1949, only two of these slaughterhouses were used. All animals are inspected before slaughter and if necessary veterinary advice is sought. After slaughter all carcasses are inspected before distribution.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

All animals are slaughtered with the aid of mechanically operated humane instruments and persons are licensed as fit and proper to stun or slaughter animals.

Flushing of the drains and gullies at the slaughterhouse is carried out weekly by the Corporation.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year 1949 was 14,771, made up as follows :—

Slaughterhouse	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Stockbridge Road	3,135	1,392	999	293	51
Green Lane	—	—	2,453	5,773	675
TOTAL	3,135	1,392	3,452	6,066	726

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,135	1,392	3,452	6,066	726
Number inspected	3,135	1,392	3,452	6,066	726
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	3	14	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	868	338	4	128	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	27.7	24.3	0.2	2.34	3.86
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	17	66	5	—	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	115	111	—	—	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.21	12.71	.14	—	2.89

Total amount of meat found to be diseased, and destroyed, 52 tons 8 cwts. 89 lbs., comprised as follows :—

	Entire Carcasses				Joints				Edible Offal			
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle (excluding cows)	3	10	3	15	5	0	14		13	8	3	14
Cows	15	10	2	21	9	1	14		16	15	1	7
Calves		6	0	12			22			3	2	5
Sheep and Lambs		5	2	21			27			6	2	1
Pigs		17	3	22		1	1	21		6	3	13
Total	20	11	1	7	16	1	14		31	1	0	12

OTHER FOODS.

Bakehouses.

There are 17 bakehouses in the City.

Many of the buildings used are old and require extensive alterations to bring them up to modern requirements. One bakehouse was extensively reconditioned during the year and several others had minor alterations carried out.

It is regretted that separate facilities for hand washing cannot be insisted upon, as there are obvious objections to using installations which are also used in the preparation of food.

Retail Food Shops.

All of these shops were inspected during the year under review with special reference to section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

As a general rule, particularly in the larger shops, conditions were satisfactory. It is the small general store in the side street, which gives rise to most concern for besides dealing with rationed commodities, it also sells potatoes and vegetables, etc. These shops are usually adaptations of dwelling houses, with the owner living upon the premises, and they are very restricted in size and amenities.

During the year much success was achieved in having constant supplies of hot water installed in many of the shops and having premises redecorated where necessary.

Food Preparing Premises including Restaurant and Hotel Kitchens.

These have all been inspected and extensive alterations were carried out in several cases. In two cases these alterations amounted to virtual reconstruction of (a) a restaurant kitchen and (b) a butcher's shop with the meat preparing and cutting rooms. Other premises were redecorated and constant supplies of hot water installed.

Clean Food Campaign.

The preparatory work of inspection under this heading during the year preceded a report to the Public Health Committee on the formation of a "Clean Food Traders Guild." The Committee decided that at the present time no useful purpose would be served by the formation of such a guild, but that the useful work already begun in bringing the food shops and food preparing premises in the City up to modern requirements should be energetically pursued.

Ice Cream.

During the year all of the ice cream licences issued for the storage and sale and/or manufacture were reviewed and in many cases where premises were considered to be unsuitable for the sale of 'Loose' ice cream, the original licences were revoked and new licences issued for the "Storage and sale only of ice cream in prepacked containers as received from the manufacturers."

In addition several manufacturers of ice cream whose equipment did not conform to the requirements of Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, were obliged to change over to complete cold mix ice cream powder.

Ice Cream Samples.

During the year 27 samples of ice cream were taken and these were subjected to the Methylene Blue reduction test and graded as to the bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and Public Health Laboratory Service.

The following table indicates the results of samples taken :—

Number of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
27	16	6	5	Nil

In explanation of the above table it is suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, Ice Cream consistently fails to reach grades one and two it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which calls for further investigation.

The results of the examinations were, in every case communicated to the persons concerned. Numerous visits were made to the premises in which the ice cream was manufactured and the methods employed were thoroughly examined and advice given where appropriate.

It is pleasing to note that during the year there was a considerable improvement in the hygienic standard of the premises, methods of manufacture and distribution, and this fact is borne out by the results of the samples taken as shown above.

It is also pleasing to note that during the year there has been an increased use by retailers of loose ice cream of "Hypochlorite" solutions for cleansing utensils. They have, however, been advised that the use of such hypochlorite solution does not replace in any way the efficient cleansing and sterilisation of equipment used by steam or boiling water but that it is only intended to be helpful in checking bacteriological growth at times when other means of sterilisation cannot be undertaken.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(i) WATER SUPPLY.

The water, as supplied to the City during the year 1949, has been very satisfactory both in quality and quantity and details are appended below of samples taken.

Funtington Source.

Twenty-six samples of Funtington raw water were submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for bacteriological examination, the results showing that organisms of the coliform group were absent in all samples.

One sample of raw water taken for chemical analysis had a total hardness of 220 p.p.m (15.4 grains per gallon) of which 30 parts (2.1 grains per gallon) were non-carbonic or permanent hardness. The sample was clear and bright appearance, neutral in reaction, free from iron and other metals, and contained no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution.

Fishbourne Source.

Twenty-six samples of Fishbourne raw water were submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for bacteriological examination, the results showing that organisms of the coliform group were present in 15 samples. *Bacillus coli*, Type 1, was present in eight of these samples.

One sample of raw water taken for chemical analysis had a total hardness of 250 p.p.m (17.5 grains per gallon) of which 40 parts (2.8 grains per gallon) were non-carbonate or permanent hardness. The sample was clear and bright appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. It contained no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution.

Treated Water.

The raw water undergoes a continuous process of purification before distribution by the addition of chlorine and ammonia at the Waterworks.

Twenty-six samples of treated water from the distribution mains and from the Fishbourne Pumping Station delivery main were submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for bacteriological examination. Organisms of the Coliform Group were absent in all samples, and the Analysts reported that the water as supplied was pure and wholesome and suitable for public supply purposes.

All workmen employed by the Water Department are submitted to appropriate medical tests at the time of engagement.

The number of dwelling houses and the population supplied from Public mains is as follows :—

	Number of inhabited dwelling houses	Estimated Population
(a) Direct to houses	4,975	17,992
(b) By means of stand pipes	Nil	Nil
(c) Balance privately supplied	8	28
	<hr/> 4,983	<hr/> 18,020

Following the extension of the water main to 6 houses in 1948, the cost of which has been guaranteed by the City Council a further 7 houses were connected to the main after representations had been made to the owners.

Of the 8 houses remaining in the City without a main supply of water one house has been scheduled for demolition, 3 houses now have town's water transported to them by tanker leaving 4 houses only using well water. Three of these are isolated cottages and samples of water taken from them during the year proved to be unsatisfactory. The tenants were informed that they should boil their water before use.

Nine samples of water were taken from houses not on a main supply and of these 5 proved to be unsatisfactory.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage. Chichester is drained as far as possible on the separate system of main drainage (i.e. rain water is drained separately from soil water) the Sewage Disposal Works being at Appledram, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the South West from the Chichester Cross.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Lavant takes the following course :—

Entering the City at St. James', it flows behind the houses in St. Pancras down Market Road, crosses South Street at Southgate, where it divides and passes into open courses to Appledram and thence to Chichester Harbour. During the greater part of 1948 the river course in the City has been dry.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Water closets form the chief method of disposal.

There are at the moment approximately 146 houses within the City boundary with cesspool drainage.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Scavenging is carried out daily in the main streets. House refuse is collected weekly by the Corporation and taken to the refuse tip situated on the outskirts of the city.

The City Council has a modern cesspool emptying vehicle for service in the district, and the contents are disposed of at the Sewage Works. Cesspools are emptied on application.

(iii) SHOPS.

Inspection work is carried out by the Additional Sanitary Inspector and the Shops' Inspector (part-time) working under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(iv) CAMPING SITES.

There are no camping sites in the City.

(v) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

One complaint was received during the year of excessive smoke emission from a chimney connected with steam raising plant used for laundry purposes.

This complaint was fully investigated. The plant was found to be somewhat antiquated and as the type of fuel allocated was considered to be unsuitable the Ministry of Fuel and Power were consulted.

Following representations the allocation of steam coal was increased and minor adjustments made to the plant. Despite every effort that has been made the chimney still emits abnormal quantities of smoke when the plant is under load and it appears that the only complete solution is the replacement of the existing boiler by modern plant.

(vi) **SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.**

There are no swimming baths or pools in the City.

(vii) **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.**

Number of houses found to be infested :—

Bed Bugs.

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	2
(b) Other Premises	..	..	..	3

Other Vermin.

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	2
(b) Other Premises	..	..	..	10

All were disinfested satisfactorily.

All infestations are treated with proprietary vermicides containing either D.D.T. or Gammexane and it has been found that providing treatment properly carried out, re-infestation seldom occurs.

Arrangements have been made with the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee for infested bedding to be steam disinfected at the City Isolation Hospital.

The home conditions of prospective tenants of Council Houses are inspected prior to rehousing and disinfestation work is carried out where necessary.

The Corporation executes all work of disinfestation.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no houses let in lodgings registered in the district.

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades in the City include :—

One Fellmonger.

Four Rag and Bone dealers,

No nuisances were reported regarding these trades.

Domestic Servant Registries.

There are three Registry Offices in the City and 13 visits were made during the year. One complaint was received and this was dealt with by informal action.

Employment of Children.

The number of applications received for the employment of children between the age of 13 and 15 years was 41, and 38 employment cards were issued. The total number of employment cards in use at the end of the year was 57.

Constant supervision is maintained by the Shops' Inspector.

Pleasure Fairs.

Bye-laws made under Section 111 of the Chichester Corporation Act 1938, came into force on the 1st April, 1939.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is one Common Lodging House in the City with accommodation for 24 beds.

Public Mortuary.

A Public Mortuary situated in Spitalfield Lane is maintained by the Corporation, and facilities are available for the holding of Post Mortems.

An agreement exists between the Corporation and the Chichester Rural District Council for the reception of bodies from their area.

A part-time mortuary attendant is employed by the Corporation assisting at Post Mortems.

During the year 44 bodies were admitted, as follows :—

	Purpose of admission		Total
	Awaiting Burial	Post Mortem	
Chichester City	3	14	17
Chichester R.D.C.	8	19	27
Total	11	33	44

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the visits and inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants during the year :—

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Inspections	..	..	..	..	954
Complaints visits	212

HOUSING MANAGEMENT.

Visits (Housing Applications)	567
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FACTORIES ACT.

Factories	348
Bakehouses	33
Other Premises	53

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Dairies	..	..	..	..	17
Milk sampling	..	..	..	..	14

FOODSTUFFS.

Ice Cream Vendors and Manufacturers	120
Ice Cream sampling	.. .. 27
Examination of unsound food	.. .. 181

The following unsound food was condemned during 1949 :—

es	..	..	13	Luncheon meat	..	57 tins
e flour	..	..	66 packets	Macaroni	..	97 lbs.
ekens	..	..	70	Milk	..	206 tins
ee	..	..	1 bottle	Orange juice	..	7 tins
d egg	..	..	1 packet	Paste	..	1,627 tins and jars
s	..	..	388	Pickle	..	2,146 jars and bottles
i	..	..	93 tins	Pies	..	83
i—Wet	..	..	78 stone	Salad dressing	..	14 jars
i cakes	..	..	72	Sauce	..	90 jars
it	..	..	102 tins and bottles	Shredded wheat	..	1 packet
nea Fowl	..	..	6	Spaghetti	..	9 tins
ney	..	..	1 jar	Soups	..	30 tins
i, marmalade and syrup	..	..	155 jars and tins	Puddings	..	22 tins
l	..	..	1 tin	Vanilla Essence	..	1 bottle
				Vegetables	..	262 tins

Summary of visits and inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants continued.

6. MEAT.

Government Slaughterhouses	252
Butchers' Shops	51

The following unsound food was condemned at Butchers' Shops :—

Imported Beef	17½ lbs.	Home-killed Pork	261
Home-killed Beef	793 lbs.	Ox Liver	101
Home-killed Mutton	249 lbs.	Mince Meat	821
Corned Beef	225 lbs.	Whalemeat	211

7. SHOPS ACT.

Visits	381
Statutory Notices served	2
Complied with	2

8. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT. ..

Visits	313
Complaints dealt with	—

9. WATER SUPPLY.

Water Sampling	18
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10. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Inspections	4
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11. INFECTIOUS DISEASE ENQUIRIES RE DISINFECTIONS, ETC.

Visits	37
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12. RODENT CONTROL.

(a) Surface Infestations :—

(i) Premises Inspected	184
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(b) Infestations Dealt with :—

(i) Private dwellings	115
(ii) Business Premises	40
(iii) Corporation Property	11

(c) (i) Total Estimated Kill (M.O.F. Formula)	2,411
(ii) Bodies actually recovered	432

(d) Treatment of Sewers.

(i) Number of Treatments	2
(ii) Number of manholes baited	96

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of premises on register :—

Factories with power	76
Factories—non-power	52
Other premises	8
	136

INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ..	184	—	—
Factories without mechanical power ..	164	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises)	53	—	—
Total	401	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects				Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
b) Unsuitable or defective ..	6	4	—	4	—
c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work)	1	1	—	1	—
Total	8	6	—	5	—

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